

Colorado: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Colorado in 1996, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 37% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 3,982 deaths, or 15% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 25% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

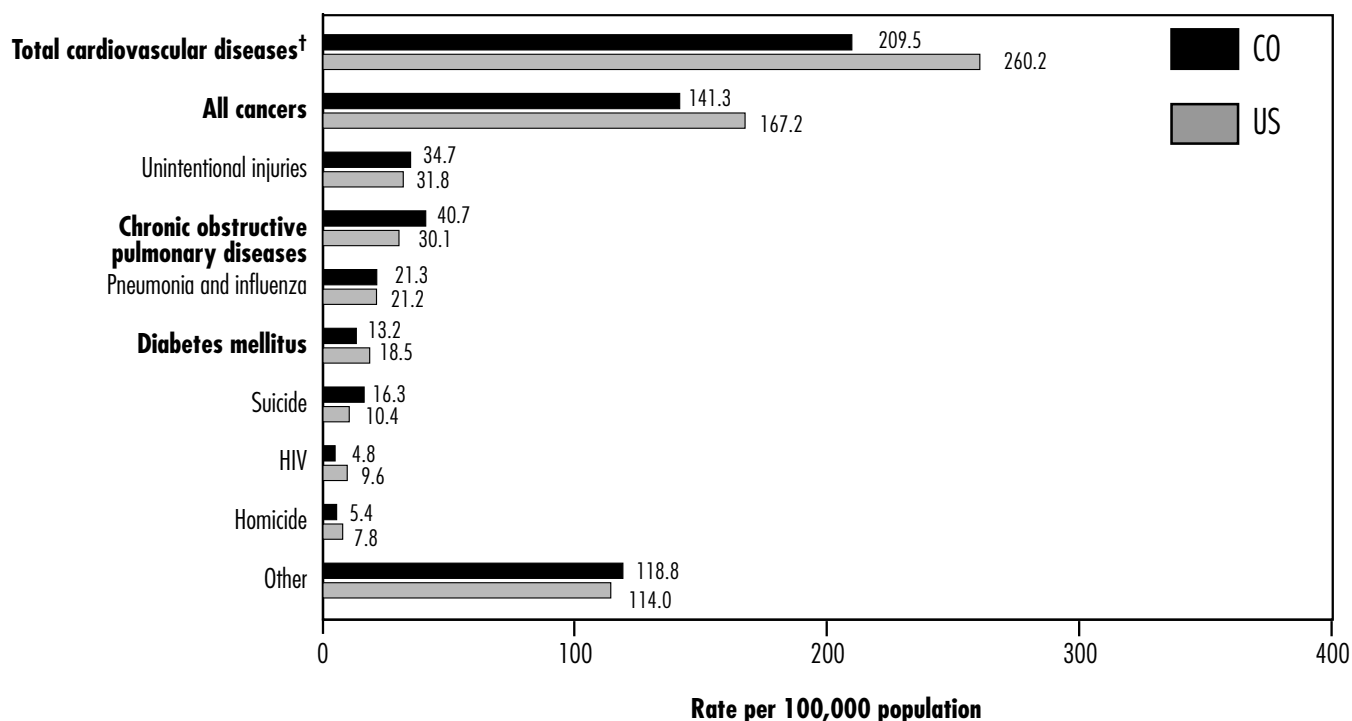
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Colorado in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 94% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Colorado in 1999, including 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,200 Colorado residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 97,743 adults in Colorado had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 552 deaths in Colorado and a contributing cause of an additional 1,306 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 171% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Colorado Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (93.5 per 100,000 in Colorado and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.1 per 100,000 in Colorado and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Colorado: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 36% of blacks, 32% of Hispanics, and 20% of whites in Colorado reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 37% of Hispanics and 24% of blacks.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of Hispanics and 73% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 60% of Hispanics, and 48% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

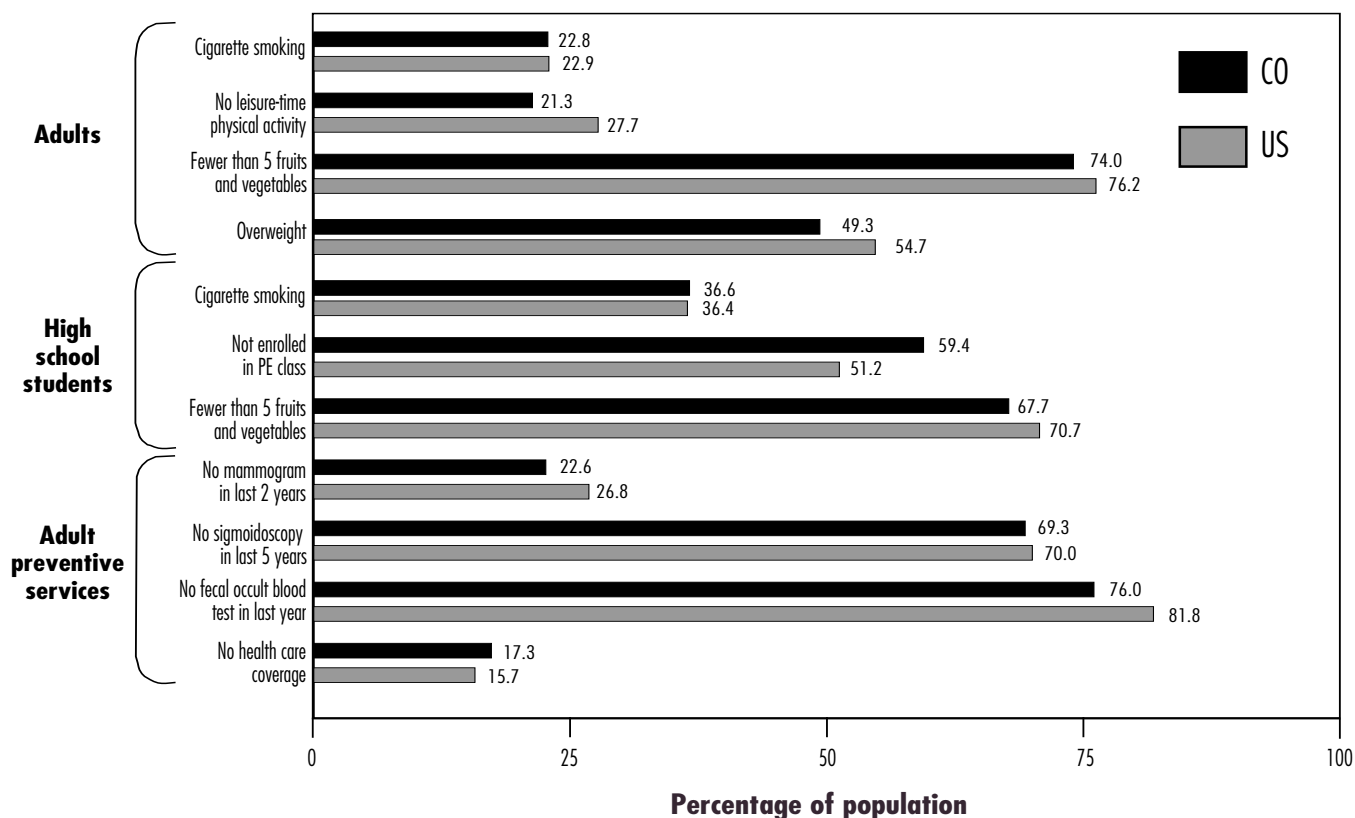
- In 1997, 43% of Hispanic and 36% of white students in Colorado reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 65% of female and 53% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 73% of Hispanic and 68% of white students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of Hispanics and 68% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of Hispanics and 68% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 40% of Hispanics, compared with 12% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Colorado Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.